HRALDWAY THEATRD—2 S—The Election Denty of the Bessel—Miss Simplicity.

CASE—BROWN THEATRE—2 Du Barry.

DALLY'S THEATRE—2 10—8 20—Notre Dame.

EDEN MUSEE—101 and Evening—World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE—2 20—The Twin Shater.

FOURTEENTH ST THEATRE—2 8 20—The Twin Shater.

GARRICK THEATRE—8 30—A Message from Mars.

HARLEW OPERA HOUSE—3 15—The Odly Varden.

HIND PLACE THEATRE—8 15—Dolly Varden.

ETMS PLACE THEATRE—8 20—The Warden.

LENALD SQUARE THEATRE—8 10—The Toreador.

LENALD SQUARE THEATRE—8 10—The Toreador.

LYCEUM THEATRE—10—The Office of the Mars.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8 20—The Office of the Mars.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8 20—The Mrs.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—10—The Mrs.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—10—THEATRE—10—THE MRS. Sportsmen's Show.

MANHATTAN THEATRE S.20—Her Lord and Master.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE S—The Christian.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 2—S:30—The Way of the

NEW-YORK THEATRE—2:15-8-Hall of Fame.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Ferformance.
PROCTOR'S PIPTI ASSESSMENT. 'S FIFTH AVENUE-1:30 to 10:30-The Roya PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET-1:30 to 10:30-Varieties.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET-1:30 to 10:30-Mistakes
Will Happen and Varieties.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET-1:30 to 10:30At the White Horse Tavern and Varieties.

REPUBLIC-2-8:15-As You Like 1:
VACTORIA-8:15-Mistrels.

WALLACK'S THEATRE-2:15-8:20-A Gentlemen of
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CARL H. SCHULTZ'S ARTIFICIAL VICHY

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1902,

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: There was a lively debate on the question of popular election of Senators, Mr. Hoar speaking against the proposed amendment to the constitution; the Shipping Subsidy bill was discussed. —— House: A resolution for an investigation of the alleged connection of the Sugar Trust with Cuban reciprocity was defeated: there was a debate on the war in South Africa, in which Mr. Hitt defended Secretary Hay's course.

FOREIGN.—A philosophic view of Lord Methuen's capture was taken in England. —— An active campaign against the Irish League is foreshadowed. — German papers refer again in pleasing terms to Prince Henry's visit to the United States. — The strike of Newfoundland sealers was declared to be ended. — The Danish lower house ratified the treaty providing for the sale of the West Indian Islands. = The sittings of the Spanish houses of Par-Hament were suspended. — The Canadian Government will send a steamer to search for the missing Allan Line boat, the Huronian. — The Chinese Government has sent to Mr. Conger a memorial protesting against the exclusion of Chinese from United States territory.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt sent his first veto message to Congress, disapproving a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of a sailor. —— Republican members of the House of Representatives held their fourth cancus on the question of reciprocity with Cuba. A hurricane struck a portion of Omah and did great damage to property; no lives were lost, and no injuries were reported. Eight soldiers of the 22d Infantry were hurt in a train accident pear Omeha. accident near Omaha. —— At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it was announced that, all the obstacles having been CITY .- Stocks moved irregularly. ==== Prince Henry of Prussia sailed on the Hamburg-Amer-ican steamer Deutschland; forewell visits were paid to the Prince on board the vessel, and messages were exchanged between the Prince and President Roosevelt; the Deutschland was saluted by craft in the harbor and the batteries at the forts along the Bay. — Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal announced a plan for presenting the bridge plaza in Brooklyn to Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the installation of continuous shuttle device for refleving the bridge crush. — The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford and the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert

before the Nineteenth Century Club. THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Cloudy, with rain by night. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 39 deees; average, 44 degrees.

THE FOREST PRESERVE.

Of Senator Brown's bill to amend the article of the constitution relating to the Forest Preserve, which passed the Senate yesterday with only one vote to spare, it may safely be said that it is far preferable to the amendment proposed by Assemblyman Davis, on which action has been predicted at about this time. It would permit the legislature to authorize the sale and removal of soft wood trees more than ten inches in diameter three feet from the ground, the proceeds to be devoted to the care and extension of the preserve. It would also allow roads to be built in the preserve, but forbids the construction of railroads of any description there If the bill should pass the Assembly it would be submitted to the next legislature, which will include a new Senate, and if passed by both branches a second time would be referred to the people for rejection or approval at the Novem ber election of 1903. There are still many obstacles in its way, therefore, and an ample opportunity for discussion of its merits.

The Davis bill, as we have said, is much more radical and objectionable. It is likewise designed to permit the cutting of timber, but it fixes no limit as to size and imposes no other restriction except that the cutting must be done "according to a system of scientific forestry" and under such regulations as the commission in charge of the forests shall prescribe. It also authorizes the commission to approve the building of trolley roads in the preserve, or any other roads which are not operated by steam. It further provides for the leasing of any number of small camp sites for not more than twenty years, with certain restrictions as to extent of shore line and distance from one another which would not prevent serious evils. The final provision, enabling the legislature to authorize the sale of State lands outside of the tions. At present companies doing business Adirondack Park and apply the proceeds to the purchase of lands within the park, is the only part of the bill which in our opinion is deserving of commendation as it stands. The passage of Senator Brown's comparatively cautious amendment yesterday was sudden and surprislog, and much more vigorous opposition is expected in the Assembly: That the Davis bill can secure a majority in either house seems hardly possible

There are undoubtedly two opinions as to the advisability of relaxing the stringent prohibitions of the organic law in regard to the forest preserve. As we have said repeatedly, Section of Article VII was urged upon and adopted by the convention of 1894, not because it was believed by anybody to define an ideal system of forest management, but because a disastrous and foreign, using less than 20 per cent here on experience had proved the danger of leaving the State's wooded domain at the mercy of legislatures and commissions. Irreparable harm had been done already, and a virtually complete devastation did not then appear remote. Under those circumstances, the wisest and most faithful defenders of the forests agreed that the only security lay in setting up a constitutional

competence. The resulting amendment, the only one manimously approved by the delegates, was not separately submitted to popular vote, and therefore the election at which it was adopted as a part of the revision did not indicate the state of feeling regarding it. Two years later, however, the people defeated an attempt to take down the barrier, which had been skilfully promoted and to which two legislatures had consented, by a majority of almost four hundred thousand votes-the largest majority, it is said, ever recorded for or against any proposition or candidate in the history of the commonwealth. There is good reason to believe that public sentiment in defence of the forests has steadily grown stronger during the last six years, and that any scheme to make their spoliation easier, which was clearly recognized as such, would be overwhelmingly rejected at the polls, though perhaps not by so immense a vote as that which suspicions of bad faith called out in 1896.

It is our opinion, therefore, that a considerable legislative support for measures of this character involves less real danger to the forests than some nervous persons suppose, and that the people might be safely trusted to pronounce judgment on any reckless or tricky scheme. But while there is no propriety in putting them to that trouble, it would, perhaps, be worth while to submit a forest amendment which had been intelligently and honestly drawn to general discussion, and ultimately to popular vote if it survived the preliminary tests at Albany. It is clear that the Davis amendment is not worthy of that process, and we have grave doubts about the proposal of Senator Brown which made unexpected progress yesterday.

HANDS ACROSS THE NORTH SEA.

Fine consolation for her losses in South Afica comes to Great Britain from Berlin. We would not say the consolation is as unexpected as the losses. It is not. But it is as noteworthy as they, and will make as great an impress upon the progress of affairs. Seldom has there been a more generous utterance in anything like such circumstances than that of Baron von Richthofen yesterday in the Prussian Diet. It will be grateful to British ears the world around, and it will be welcome, also, to millions of English hearing ears that are not politically beneath the Union Jack. There is no stronger international desire among clear seeing and broad minded Americans than that, the three great nations which are so closely akin shall stand closely together in sympathy and in co-operation toward those ends which are common to the aspirations of them all. We have been glad to believe that while Great Britain and the United States have been draw ing closer together, and Germany and the United States have been doing the same, there has been a similar process going on between Great Britain and Germany. This belief was not discouraged by the recent passage of words between a British and a German Minister of State. It receives gratifying corroboration in yesterday's utterance at Berlin.

Baron von Richthofen declared, in effect, that German hostile criticism of the British in South Africa was largely unjust criticism. He reminded the Diet that the British and Germans were connected by ties of race, blood and friendship. Never in history have they fought against each other. They are cousins, who may again be found fighting side by side. And, instead of echoing the cheers with which Irish Members of Parliament at Westminster greeted the news of Lord Methuen's disaster, he de clared that that unfortunate general deserved Germany's complete sympathy. His words were, in brief, as cordial and as sympathetic as any that could have been spoken by an Englishman, or by a hard and fast ally of Great Britain. And Baron von Richthofen is the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, not of Prussia though he was speaking in the Prussian Diet, but of the whole German Empire. He is the direct representative of the German Emperor in the foreign relationships of the imperial government. It is inconceivable that he should have spoken as he did yesterday without absolute assurance that his sentiments would be approved by the Emperor. Practically, then, it was the German Emperor who spoke, who expressed sympathy with and confidence in Great Britain, who referred to the close ties between the two countries and who declared that the two nations might again some day be arrayed side by side.

This utterance of the German Minister can scarcely fail to have a profound effect. Upon popular sentiment its effect will not be slight. We all remember the sensation which was raised by the Emperor's dispatch to Mr. Kruger at the time of the Jameson raid. Certainly the present utterance is no less striking and is even more significant. At a time when, according to current representations, nearly all of Europe is antipathetic, if not actually antagonistic, toward Great Britain because of her South African policy, the greatest power of the continent goes out of its way to take advantage of a mishap to that policy to express cordial sympathy with Great Britain, and confidence in her, and friendship for hermore than friendship, a kinship that may one day lead to an intertwining of their banners in peace and in war. That is a crushing rebuke to those who have been acclaiming what seemed to them the fatal loss of British prestige, and the fall of Great Britain from the rank of first class powers. If the German Emperor stands by Great Britain, it really does not matter so greatly what some other powers may do. It is, of course, just as it should be, and it is a happy reflection to Americans that this noteworthy reaching out of fraternal hands across the North Sea should have occurred at the very moment when Prince Henry was completing his visit to the United States, a visit which, we may well believe, has done much toward a closer and more permanent union of Germany and America in bonds of peace and friendship. It is a long step straight toward that triple league of hearts which is the natural aim of the American, British and German nations.

CLUBBING FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

The Corporation Tax bill now before the legis lature proposes to make a revolutionary change in the State's attitude toward foreign corporahere under foreign charters pay taxes on that part of their capital employed here. Early in the session a bill was introduced to tax all these corporations upon their entire capital, no matter how small the business done here or how large the tax levied on that capital elsewhere. This scheme was so objectionable that it was withdrawn under the pressure of adverse comment. Now a new plan has appeared in the Senate, has been reported without a hearing, and is apparently to be passed by its sponsors. if possible, without giving the people due chance to consider the momentous questions involved. The essential feature of the amended bill is that, while taxing corporations using 20 per cent or more of their capital in this State on that 20 per cent, it taxes corporations, domestic the entire capital. It defines doing business in this State so broadly as to include the operations of a corporation which employs an agent here to buy or sell goods, and a subsidiary corporation doing all its business here would, never-

theless, involve the foreign corporation for which it was the substitute. The purpose of this measure is perfectly clear. berrier against private avarice and official in- It is intended to force corporations whose neces- Rapid Transit company's revenues. Such an

sities require them to do business in this commercial and financial centre to invest here a fifth of their capital. Perhaps the policy of poration will undertake the work? Or will it clubbing people who come here to do a little business until they consent to do more is good economics. Perhaps a narrow and churlish proscriptive policy toward foreign corporations will promote our growth in wealth better than an open door and free business relations. If so, the fact should be made manifest beyond a doubt, and New-York should not blindly take a course which may involve retaliation by other States and will certainly drive from here all corporations only an insignificant part of whose business is centred here. The State has the undoubted right absolutely to refuse entrance here to all foreign corporations, but if it lets them come in at all it should treat them fairly. The interest in having them do business here is mutual. New-York people want to deal with them or there would be no reason for their coming here. It is therefore not only unjust, but shortsighted, to drive them away or give them unreasonable annoyance.

This measure would impose prohibitive taxes on many foreign corporations. A great English pottery, with millions invested in the manufacture of fine china, has an agent here for the convenience of people who want to buy that particular ware. Should it be taxed here on all those millions? A great steel plant in Pittsburg must come far from the coal and iron mines, where manufacture is cheap, and establish a useless plant with a fifth of its capital, or pay taxes here on all its mines and plants, wherever situated, as the price of doing any business here at all. Is that just? We fear some members of the legislature will say it is, for it looks as if this bill was a scheme to hold up some of the great industrial corporations whose property is largely out of the State, but whose stock is largely traded in here. The penal provision that if any corporation fails to take out the required license and pay taxes its stock may be taxed as personal property in the hands of individual holders in this State would seem to indicate something of the kind.

The end of the session is approaching, and it would be far better to defer any needed reform in the Corporation Tax law to another year than to pass in haste and without discussion this crude measure. It is cleverly drafted by men who understand the workings of tax laws and the tricks of evading them, so that it would doubtless be most efficient in the operation of its drastic provisions. But it shows a lack of breadth and a failure to grasp enlightened principles of taxation. The Empire State cannot in this fashion.

NOT A SUBSTANTIAL DIET.

The dismissal of certain foreign members of the faculty of the imperial university in the Chinese capital seems to have been hastened by the importunate demands of the learned pundits for the payment of their salaries. But what sort of treatment did these crudite sages look for when they consented to occupy the seats of wisdom in Peking? Aliens who enter the service of Oriental potentates often discover that they are expected to live largely on a diet of hope deferred, and to become as accomplished past masters of fasting as was Dr. Tanner in his

In most of those unfortunate Asiatic realms whose affairs are not carefully regulated by some philanthropic Occidental nation, even the palace guards are almost invariably far in arrears of wages. And if the fighting men are recompensed for the most part in empty promises, is it surprising that the venerable philosophers and college professors in many parts of the Orient are fed chiefly on the east wind?

CROSSING EAST RIVER.

Of all the means in view for relieving the jam on the Brooklyn Bridge, only the idea of diverting traffic to the ferries has the advantage of being immediately available. The Williamsburg bridge will not be ready for a year or two, and the opinion has been expressed by Mr. Brackenridge that even then it will take little or no business away from the old structure. Bridge No. 3 may possibly do some good, but it will not be finished for four or five years. The other resource of which there is now definite assurance is the tunnel from the Battery, which will be a continuation of the Manhattan rapid transit subway, and which will emerge in Brooklyn near the Borough Hall. In the opinion of Mr. Parsons, it will be nearly three years before this outlet will be opened, In the mean time the number of people who want to cross the East River will have increased enormously. The chances are, therefore, that in 1905 the old bridge, the ferries and the tunnel will be taxed to their fullest capacity. These combined facilities will in a short time become as inadequate as the bridge alone was two years ago. Hence, it is not a moment too soon to make further provision for a rapidly

The next great step to accommedate travel between Manhattan and Brooklyn will probably be the construction of a second tunnel. That means of communication will be cheaper than a bridge, and it can be supplied much sooner. But even a tunnel takes time. There must be borings, surveys and other preliminaries, which are comparatively inexpensive, but absolutely necessary. The sooner these initial steps are taken, the sooner will actual construction become feasible. Unless Brooklyn is forever to illustrate Pope's remark, "Man never is, but always to be blest," active consideration of this project should begin immediately.

One of the most important questions to be determined is that of route. Mr. Parsons thinks that more benefit would be derived if the second tunnel followed the line of the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry than if it approached the bridge more closely. The region where relief is most needed is that south of the bridge, and if it were tapped in the middle, instead of at the upper end, there would be a perceptible saving of time in transportation. If built under municipal auspices, this tunnel would leave the subway under lower Broadway, and in planning stations along the latter it may be wise to keep that possibility in view.

It is conceivable that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company may see its way clear to construct such a tunnel at its own expense. The investment would not be a bad one. Within the last sixteen years the population of Brooklyn has grown only about 66 per cent, while the patronage of the surface and elevated roads there has nearly quadrupled. These figures reveal a remarkable expansion, but its continuance is going to depend on circumstances. Additional facilities for getting across East River will do the Rapid Transit company more good than anything else at present, because the limit in that direction has now nearly been reached. Rural ramifications are of little value unless communication can be had with the heart of the metropolis. If, for instance, the Long Island road should adopt an aggressive policy and open up a through line to the lower end of Manhattan Island (in addition to its uptown route) it would prove a formidable competitor. Were the Rapid Transit to forestall it in this particular, the Long Island road would wait a long time before duplicating the tunnel. It is also within the limits of possibility that inside the next three years some serious accident may result from the present state of things, which will prejudice people against Brooklyn as a place of residence, and still further cut into the

event could be averted by a bold stroke of policy now. Is it too much to expect that that corhave to be a product of municipal statesmanship and energy?

Fourteen years ago to-day New-York presented a strange and interesting appearance. But on the whole, we prefer present conditions. One genuine metropolitan blizzard is quite enough

While the American people have thoroughly enjoyed Prince Henry's visit, it is permissible to express a sense of relief at his departure after a national display of interest and good will which involved some possibilities of accident and offence. As it is, his trip will be remembered here, and, we trust, by him, with unalloyed satisfaction.

Considering the shortness of the time which has elapsed since a building on Blackwell's Island was given up to tuberculosis patients from the city hospitals, the results of the experiment are surprising. The original purpose of the scheme was to protect the other inmates of the hospitals from infection. It now appears, though, that within a single month about onesixth of the transferred invalids have been appreciably benefited. The improvement is manifest both in increased weight and diminished abundance of bacilli in their sputum. Isolation alone may not fully explain the gain. Change of treatment may also be partially responsible. Be this as it may, the effects are unmistakable and gratifying. Under the circumstances, the extension of the scope of the project so as to give all of that class of patients in the city the same advantages is eminently desirable. Fortunately, this can be done at little expense, since there are vacant buildings available for the purpose. It is only necessary to fit them for their new use. Here, by the way, is an additional reason for not surrendering Blackwell's Island to the navy.

Among innumerable jewels and embossed gold and silver caskets and other rich gifts, Prince Henry's Harvard sheepskin will no doubt remain the choicest trophy of his visit, and perhaps the one he and the Hohenzollern house will prize the most.

Reasonable people in The Bronx are not in a breathless hurry in these days for the hasty expenditure of millions of dollars upon the Grand Concourse, That ambitious enterprise was designed upon a gigantic scale, and it will cost enormous sums. It will be a majestic affair when it is completed, but the city debt is too afford to interfere with commerce and industry | big at present for a huge outlay upon that new boulevard.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Padre Francesco da Grosseto, who has just died at Amalfi, Italy, was one of the most popular priests in Italy, for since 1883 he was able to give his friends and penitents the winning numbers in the lotteries. An oblivary notice distributed among his admirers states that "he scattered his benefits over the country"-for the good priest, of telegrams dispatched by him to his priest friends, ntinues the eulogium, "he communicated re peatedly the most splendid sets of winning numbers at the lottery. . . . The urns at Naples invariably bound themselves to his will, and honors and benedictions were heaped upon the head of Padre da Grosseto. In a word, he was the true benefactor of suffering humanity."

Heax—I thought at one time he was getting the Gubernatorial bee in his bonnet.

Joax—So did he.

"And didn't he get it?"

"Not in his bonnet; in the neck."—(Philadelphia.

"The Philadelphia Record" quotes the following

letter from Pulaski F. Hyatt, United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba:

"As the question of land ownership in Cuba is under discussion, for your information I write to say that, so far as sugar plantations were concerned before the Spanish-American War, out of forty-seven sugar plantations within my consular district of Santiago and its dependencies not one elonged to a person who claimed to be a citizen of luba. By far the larger share belonged to British subjects, although long residents upon the island The balanco was pretty evenly divided between French, German and Spanish citizens, while two belonged to American citizens-one small one to Chester A. Whitney, near Santiago; the other to a man by the name of Rigley, near Manzanillo. The latter, however, was only a naturalized citizen, who was always waiting for an opportunity to curse the United States Government.

WHITE HOUSE SONG

The shoddy backed chivalry made a wry face:
"The White House is asking a darky to dine!
Any gentleman, after this shocking disgrace,
When he is invited will sho'ly decline!"
But Booker T.
Washington, he

Sat down to his soup as polite as could be. A prince came to town, and we made a grand

spread, In the very same mansion where Booker had dined. "A black man has been there before you!" they said. But the Emperor's brother remarked: "Never mind!

Your Booker T.
Washington, he
Is a mighty brave fellow, his friends all agree."

The guests were invited; who wouldn't forget,
In the hope of such honor, that horrid disgrace?
But one, at a very wrong moment, had set
The seal of his fist in a sad brother's face,
"Tell Senator T.,"
Says Teddy, "from me,
There'll be no room for him with Prince Henry at

'No room, sir? and all the Ambassadors there! With even a German schoolmaster, they say! They could put in a leaf and fetch some sort of And let me squeeze in between Pauncefote and Hay!"

Hay!"

Senator T.

Swore a word, and says he,
"The chair Booker sat in might answer for me!"

-(J. T. Trowbridge, in The Independent.

One of the neatest arguments yet put forward in favor of the metric system of weights and measures is this, from "The Electrical World and Engi-There was a period in the history of Rome when Arabic notation was unknown, and computation was conducted with Roman numerals. "What must have been the labor," remarks our con-temporary, "involved in finding the product of two such numbers as 365 and 24, when those numbers were expressed as CCCLXV and XXIV, respect-

ively. . . . The saving of labor to the community effected by replacing the Roman by the Arabic

numerals must have been enormous, and yet the

change met, it is said, with vehement opposition

among professional computers."

A story about the death of Victor Hugo, whose centenary is being celebrated, refers to the publication of a notice of the death of the poet in a journal devoted to the craft of the gentle Izaak. The "Gazette des Pēcheurs à la Ligne" began its obituary notice in the following well chosen terms: "Victor Hugo was not an angler. We cannot, however allow this opportunity to pass"—. There is a faint breath of tolerance about that "however."—(London News.

A good many Danes, men and women, have be come Mormons in recent years, and Denmark is now regarded as a most promising field for mission work on behalf of the sect. A newspaper organ and a publishing house for the dissemination of tracts and books have been established in Copenhagen and it is proposed also to found a temple there like the parent Tabernacie in Salt Lake City. Money for this purpose is being collected in the United States, to which about five hundred Mormon converts come annually. There is local opposition to the temple and the propaganda, but the work goes on secretly or openly without abatement, the site of the structure being bought and paid for, though the hostile Danish press asserts that it will never

The plume trade remains apparently untouched by the appeals and efforts of the Society for the Protection of Birds, which has now been carrying on its work since February, 1889. The report which is to be presented at the annual meeting to-day states, however, that the extensive use of "made-up" mounts and the repeated assurances laurched in trade journals that these as well as other feather ornaments are wholly "manufactured," prove that the influence of the society is felt by both dealers and purchasers. "Osprey" and bird of paradise plumes still figure largely in the London bird skin and feather sales, but the most repellent feature of bird adornment this season has perhaps been the use of whole terms or sea swallows, and of guils' wings, a revival of the evil fashion which called forth the famous counterblast from Profession in 1862—London Chronicle.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, March 11 (Special).-President Rocse velt has decided to go to Charleston in the second week in April. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt, members of Cabinet, their families and other invited guests. Officials in charge of the exposition had hoped that the President could arrange to make the visit in the last week of this month, but the later date found to be more convenient. Friends of the President were inclined to discourage this trip as late as last week. One of the reasons that President Roosevelt did not arrange to go to Charleston earlier was due to his desire to remain in Washington until the Cuban reciprocity question is

Jules Bœufvé, chancellor of the French Embassy, gave the President some papers to-day in con nection with the resolution now before Congress directing the President to invite the great-grandsons of General Rochambeau to be present at the unveiling of the monument to be erected in this city in commemoration of Rochambeau, who, with afayette, assisted the Colonies in the War of the Revolution. The resolution provides an appropriation to pay the expenses of the French guests, who are to include, besides the two Rochambeaus, a representative of the French army and one of the The statue of Rochambeau is to be placed west end of Lafayette Square, opposite that of Lafayette. It is to be unveiled on May 24 with pesing exercises. It is a replica of the m ment near Vendome, France, not far from the Château de Rochambeau, the home of this famous

chateau de Rochambeau, the home of this famous French family for hundreds of years.

President Roosevelt has received from Harry S.

New, of Indianapolis, a personal letter declining the offer of the First Assistant Postmaster Generalship. The President and Postmaster General Payne talked about this vacancy at the Cabinet neeting to-day, but no decision was reached.

The term of Lawson Melton as marshal of South arolina expires on March 14, and the President vill soon reach a decision in the case. Attorney Jeneral Knox is giving some consideration to harges filed against Mr. Melton, and will soon eport to the President.

President Roosevelt has signed the bill increasure the president of the president.

ort to the President.

resident Roosevelt has signed the bill increasthe pension of Hiram Cronk, the last surng soldier pensioner of the War of 1812. Cronk
in Ava. Oneida County, N. Y., and is about 102 years old. C. C. Shayne, of New-York, was the President's guest at luncheon this afternoon.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Prince Henry's departure for Europe and the marriage at Boston of Richard T. Wilson, jr., to Miss Marion Mason occupied the attention of New York society yesterday. A large party of relatives and friends of both bridegroom and bride went from here to Boston on Monday by special train for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have left town and gone to Biltmore, their place in North Carolina, where they are entertaining a house party including the British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote

The Morgan Chamber Music Club gives a concert this afternoon at three o'clock at the house of Mrs. J. W. Miller, in East Thirtleth-st., and to-night Dudley F. Phelps, jr., entertains the Wednesday Evening Amusement Club at his house, in West Twenty-fourth-st.

The Duke of Newcastle, who has been spending a few days at the clubhouse at Chatsworth, N. J. has returned to town and is at the Savoy, Among the dinner parties given last night was

one by Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells at their house, in East Fifty-seventh-st. Miss Leary gave her usual reception with music in the after and Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin was at home It is on Tuesday next that Mrs. Henry W. Poor'

nusical takes place at her house, in Lexington-ave, and not this week, as has been announced. Dr. and Mrs. von Veverhout Thompson have gone to Hot Springs, Ark., where they will remain until the middle of April.

Dances will be given on Easter Monday, March 31, by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, of No. 817 Fifth-ave, at Sherry's for their daughter Elise, and by Mrs. David N. Morrison at Dodworth's, for her daughter Natalie.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell have returned to town from Alken, S. C., and are at their house, in East Fifty-third-st.

Peter Marié is at Jekyl's Island, where a large party of New-Yorkers, comprising among others Mrs. William Douglas, Dr. and Mrs. James W. Markoe and Mr. and Mrs. John Hobart Warren, as well as Miss Morgan, have arrived by special train.

Archbishop Corrigan is entertaining two members of the Papai household at his house in Madison-ave. They are Monsignor Sanz de Samper and Monsignor Caroli, who are on their way to Mexico, intrusted with the negotiation of a resumption of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Mexican Government.

A number of well known names appear on the public school inspectors just appointed. Among them are those of Mrs. Herbert Parsons, who was Miss Elsie Clews; Mrs. Charles de Kay, Mrs. Edward M. Townsend and Mrs. John P. Munn.

BRILLIANT BOSTON WEDDING. MISS MARION STEADMAN MASON AND RICH-

ARD THORNDIKE WILSON UNITED.

Boston, March 11 (Special).-Emanuel Church, or Newbury-st., this city, was the scene of the brilliant oon wedding of Miss Marion Steadman Mason, of Boston, and Richard Thorndike Wilson, jr., of New-York City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur Lawrence, of St. Paul's Church, a with a specialist in New-York immediately after his return from Manila. The operation is not is garded as a serious one, and it was successfully performed. The patient is reported as doing nicely. He will be in the hospital perhaps three weeks. Rev. Arthur Lawrence, of St. Paul's Church, a prother of Bishop Lawrence, who was present in the church but took no part in the ceremony

York society people, who came in two special carr last evening. The ceremony was peculiar, inasmuch as the bride was attended neither by a maid of as the order was attracted. The wedding procession, too, was novel, for, while the bride and her father went up the broad aisle alone, the ushers in

sections advanced up the side aisles, and all ne at the altar.

Orme Wilson was best man, and the ushers were
Percy Haughton, Hasket Derby and Lawrence
Stockton, cousins of the bride, and these New-York
club men: J. D. Roman Baldwin, R. Livingston at the altar. Beeckman, Charles D. Wetmore, Robert Goelet and

James W. Appleton. The church decorations were elaborate. The altas was completely hidden from view by a profusion of palms and potted plants. The rail was one man of green, through which peeped, in endless num-

bers, large white roses. Miss Mason's gown was of heavy cream atts. with a long train. The front was laid in narrow pleats, and the skirt was trimmed with old point lace in front, with a lace flounce around the train. The bodice was cut low, with a V-shaped pattern

filled in with lace.

She wore a diamond necklace, and her tulle religious was fastened with a bunch of orange blossom. She carried a bouquet of lilles of the valley and orange blossoms, the latter having been obtained for the occasion from hothouses in Norfolk, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were driven from the church to the residence of Dr. A. Lawrence Mason, on Charendon-st., where the reception and breakfast were held.

TO SAIL FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

DR. AND MRS. LYMAN ABBOTT AMONG THE PASSENGERS ON THE PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.

The twin screw cruising yacht of the Hamburg American Line, the Prinzessin Victoria Luise, will sail to-day for her third cruise from this port the The two previous cruises have been to the West Indies and Venezuela and Mexico. This ruise will be to the Mediterranean and the Black

Among those who will sail on her are the Rot Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Miss Beatrice Abbott Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, Mrs. corgs. Castleman, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan B. Currey, Mr. 'ollis, Dr. H. E. Dearholt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Herrick, Miss Ethel Herrick, Miss Helen Irvin A. J. Osthelmer, Austrian consul at Philadelphia and wife; W. B. Smith, Mrs. Frank C. Samuel Miss H. E. Sayre and Mr. and Mrs. Edward I Wickes. A large number of people will join th yacht at Genoa to take the remainder of the cruise

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of the passengers on the steamer Alles which arrived here yesterday from Genoa, Naplas and Gibraltar, were Mrs. F. M. Bennet, the Rev. and Mrs. Davis and family, A. B. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ewing, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. S. D. Forbes, the Rev. James J. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hubbard, Miss Hubbard, W. B. Jones, William F. King, Miss King, Miss R. A. Livingston and F. Seitz.

Booked to sail on the steamer St. Paul, for Southe ampton to-day are B. Gordon Bromley, J. Howard Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield and family. Charles C. Deming, Captain G. A. Ellis, Duncan B. Harding, Walter T. Hart, Colonel Thomas P. Ochil-tree and Mr. and Mrs. Percy F. Storrs.

Some of those who will sail for Antwerp to-day n the steamer Vaderland are Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Buckler, Miss Marion Buckler, G. M. Chamber lain, Robert E. McCafferty, Arthur Monnom, Bel-gian consul at Monterey, Mexico, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elsenman and Mrs. C. F. Gough and children

overnent is apparent in the condition of Cecil Rhodes, he was decidedly more cheery and talka-tive to-day. The cooler weather now prevailing is favorable to his recovery.

CECIL RHODES'S CONDITION.

Cape Town, March 11 .- Although no marked in

PROFESSOR OSBORN IN WASHINGTON. Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, of this city, has gone to Washington for a few days to attend to United States Geological Survey business. Professor Osborn was appointed to the position on the survey held by the late Professor Marsh, of Yale University.

GENERAL FUNSTON IN CHICAGO. Chicago, March 11.-General Frederick Funston was the guest of honor at dinner to-night in the clubhouse of the Marquette Club, members of the Lincoln Club also sharing in the occasion. General Funston arrived in the city this afternoon, and was met by members of the City Council and of the Marquette Club. It was the original intention to hold a great public reception, but General Funston said his present physical condition was not equal to the strain.

MISS ROOSEVELT OFF FOR HAVANA

Tampa, Fla., March 11 (Special).-Miss Alice Roosevelt and Senator Thomas C. Platt were the Peninsular and Occidental Line steamship M cotte for Havana. Senator Platt, accompanied by a party of friends, arrived here yesterday on the private car Idler. Miss Roosevelt arrived early this morning. She did not leave the sleeper until just before the steamer sailed. A crowd gathered at the pier to get a glimpse of the Fresident's daughter.

OPERATION ON GOVERNOR TAFT.

Cincinnati, March 11.-William H. Taft, Governor of the Philippines, underwent a surgical operation contemplated the operation since his consultation

THE "AMEN CORNER" NOW LEGAL.

INCORPORATED TO DO BUSINESS IN THIS "TERRITORY"-COMING DINNER FOR

The Fifth Avenue Hotel "Amen Corner" frequent

ers yesterday took the necessary steps to make the "Amen Corner" recognized in the eye of the law. This same eye of the law, by the way, in no other resort gets a more frequent blacking than by the Ameners" in their discussion of the rights of man. "Charlie" Steckler, counsel to the "Amen Corner," yesterday got a certificate of incorporation signed by Justice Leonard A. Giegerich of the Supreme Court, and at once filed it in the office of the Count A duplicate of the certificate will be filed with the Secretary of State in Albany. The par-ticular object for which the corporation is formed is the social enjoyment of its members. The name of the proposed corporation is "Amen Corner." The territory in which the operations of the cor oration are to be conducted principally is the city

poration are to be conducted principally is the city of New-York, and the principal office is to be in this city. The number of its directors shall be eleven, the first board being as follows: Edward G. Riggs, Charles Steckler, Arthur Greaves, Luther B. Little, Charles E. Furlong, Harold MacD. Anderson, Louis Selbold, Walter L. Hawley, Robert G. Dill, jr., Charles P. Norcross and John W. McDonald, of New-York.

The date for holding the annual meeting of the association is fixed for January 11 in each year. The certificate was signed by Messrs. Riggs, Steckler, Little, Anderson and Furlong.

The "Amen Corner" will give its annual dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on April 4, at which United States Senator Thomas C. Platt will be the guest of honor. Governor Odell and several United States Senators, as well as many other prominent men, have promised to attend. The temporary officers are Edward G. Riggs, chairman, who will preside at the dinner: Charles Steckler, secretary, and Luther B. Little, treasurer.

A FUNERAL BARGAIN COUNTER.

SENTIMENT WITH ECONOMY" THE MOTTO OF AN

"Sentiment with Economy" is the legend that adorns the advertising pamphlet now being dis-tributed by an undertaking firm whose headquarters is in Brooklyn. As a business document the output of this Brooklyn "house" is unique. It informs the interested public politely but firmly that t can furnish some great bargains in coffins, hearses and such, and that it is ready to conduct burials in all the leading local cemeteries.

The cheering intelligence is set forth that "the facilities and modern methods of this company, combined with its rapidly increasing business in the large cities, enable it to furnish funerals at the very lowest prices consistent with honest business principles."

In fact, the company declares that it is to un dertaking what the modern department store is to the drygoods business. "Established, 182; capital, 500,000," it announces. "We give only the best, and it costs but half the regular prices. First class service at moderate charges." The public is

invited to take time by the forelock, visit the company's warerooms and inspect samples. It is colivening to reflect that a "large four story build-ing is used exclusively by the company for the transaction of its business," and that the com-pany has "inaugurated a new era in funeral direct-ing."

transaction of its business," and that the company has "inaugurated a new era in funeral directing."

One looks confidently for the legend, "Paste this
in your hat," or "Don't forget us," but for some
unknown reason neither appears in the pamphlet.

These cheering announcements have been dreculated widely in Brooklyn of late—too late, in
some cases. One of them was addressed to a manwho had been dead several months. His widow
got the pamphlet, and responded thus:
"Gentlemen: Your kind offer received. Thank
you, so much! but I am afraid you are behind the
times. I had a brother who died in Philadelphia
last year. You might write to his family."

last year. You might write to his family

TRINITY SCHOOL IN ST. LAWRENCE.

UNFAVORABLE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN ADIRONDACKS COMPEL THE CHANGE.

en awarded to Brockville contractors for the erection of a large summer school on Float Inand, in the St. Lawrence River, in Canadian

and, in the St. Lawrence River, in Canadian waters.

The school, it is said, will be conducted in connection with Trinity School, New-York, of which the Rev. Dr. Ulmann is principal. The plans call for three buildings, one of three stories, 32 by 52 one of two stories, 25 by 42, and one of one story. 25 by 42, all to be of brick, and the work to begin at the opening of navigation.

The buildings are to be ready by June 25. The contract calls for the duplicating of the buildings next fall to provide for three hundred pupils. The estimated coast is \$20,000.

The same school has been conducted for years in the Adirondacks, but climatic conditions have proved unfavorable, and a change will be made to the St. Lawrence.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The company engaged to support Joseph Jefferson on his five weeks' spring tour, beginning on March 31 in Mobile, will include Miss Ffoliott Paget, Miss Georgie Mendum, Miss Blanche Bender, Miss Myrtle McGrain, Boyd Putnam, John Jack, Henry L. Keane, George Dunham, Joseph Jefferson, Jr., and William Winter Jefferson.

The sale of seats for Sir Henry Irving and Mist Terry's final engagement of their present tour, for five nights and Thursday matinee at the Harlem Opera House, will be opened there to-morrow morning.

band on Sunday evening at the Herald Square, Theatre, include Miss Frances Boyden, sopranot Signorina Adele Borghi, her first appearance in America; Zerni, tenor, and Alberti, barytone. MR. ZABRISKIE'S PURCHASE IN DUTCHESS.

The soloists who will appear with Innes and his

Andrew C. Zabriskie, who is reported to have purchased a tract of land five miles square in Dutchess. County, said yesterday that the story was grossly

exaggerated. He said that he had purchased the Pochman farms, at Annuandale, for \$15,000. This consists of about two hundred acres, and is no larger than a great many of the surrounding estates. His country home, at Annandale, he says, cost \$100,000, instead of \$1,000,000, as reported.